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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Road Camps Ask Wage Boost

EXCHANGE SHIP

(The following is a translation of two letters from Hirotaro Tsuji, a member of the small group of Japanese from Canada who were repatriated last year in exchange for some Canadian and American civilians in Japan. These are his accounts of the trip of the Motorship Gripsholm up to the point of reaching the exchange port Mormugao in Portuguese East India.)

ON BOARD THE EXCHANGE LINER M. S. GRIPSHOLM—This letter is being written while the Gripsholm proceeds down the South American coast between Rio de Janeiro in Brazil and Montevideo in Uruguay. The sea is calm; so calm that it feels as if we are passing on a lake. The breeze that wafts from the ocean is cool and refreshing as it caresses our cheeks. This time of the year (September) affords the best weather for travel; it is just like spring.

All of us are being well treated—each having second class accomodation with no distinctions whatsoever—and we have no complaints to make. The only thing that troubles us is the length of the trip which even now is beginning to pall. However, there is perfect harmony among the passengers and all is well.

There are 61 in our Canadian group which boarded the Gripsholm at New Jersey in the State of New York on the first day of September. Thusly the only view we had of the great metropolis of New York was from the ship as it lay in the harbour. We set sail the same night heading for Rio de Janeiro.

We reached the Brazilian capital on the morning of September 17. Rio, renowned as the best harbour in the world, supports this contention with a wide and spacious waterfront. From the ship we saw the many large modern buildings of the city which numbers over 1,500,000 in population. It was much larger and modern than we had expected. There, about a hundred repatriates boarded the Gripsholm.

We left Brazil on the following day and now we are nearing Montevideo where we are to reach tomorrow, September 21, to take on board some hundred more exchangees. Then we will be off to Portuguese East India by the way of South Africa. (Written on Sept. 20, —H. Tsuji.)

I had thought that the letter posted from Montevideo would be the last that I could send to you but it has been decided to take letters back to North America on this ship on its return voyage so I am writing again. I will be repeating myself but I will recount to you the happenings since we left New York. We set sail on the first of September and in all, we finally gathered a load of 1320 exchangees from North, Central and South America and from nine countries in all. Peru's contingent is the largest numbering about 500. The Canadian group is 61, as I have noted before.

We reached Brazil on the 16th day after our bidding farewell to North America. Three days and three nights later we reached Montevideo in Uruguay. There the Japanese Minister to Chile Mr. Yamagata, and other consular members were part of the embarking group.

[illegible] we set sail from the Uruguay port and eleven days later we reached Port Elizabeth in British South Africa, about 300 miles from Capetown. There we picked up water [illegible] and on the same day (Oct. 4), we finally [illegible] into the Indian Ocean. The next port will be Mormugao in

(See "Gripsholm" Page 8)

PRINCETON MEN DRAFT PETITION

PRINCETON, B. C.—Consideration for a request of raising the prevailing 25c-an-hour wages and for bonuses was asked in a petition forwarded last month to the Banff office of the Department of Mines and Resources by the men of the three Princeton road camps last month.

QUESTION: MORE WAGES OR RELOCATION OUTSIDE

It is reported that the petition had been in the minds of the workers on the Hope-Princeton line for some time but it had come to the fore when many men left the camps for eastern and B.C. jobs with higher rates of pay. A recent meeting of the committee heads of the No. 1, 2 and 5 camps resulted in the drafting of a petition which asked for the wage increases and bonuses if these rates were not legally restricted.

Acknowledging the fact that a certain number of men were needed to stay in camp to keep up the project the camps stated that they were willing to stay on the road work providing that their wages could be increased to a more favourable comparison with those prevailing in jobs outside of camp.

HELP VICTORY BONDS AND RED CROSS

"We have tried hard to raise funds to buy Victory Bonds and to donate to the Red Cross as much as we could and we have paid taxes out of our scant incomes", said the petition but under the present conditions the men could not be content to live a life confined in seclusion with no amusements nor freedom and that it was natural that they would prefer other jobs in B.C. and Ontario.

Those men who had family responsibilities were worried about the post-war period when their present low income would not be of any aid whatsoever, the request declared.

The petition had been sent to the head engineer of the project and has received his endorsement.

Changing National Manpower Scene Will Influence Trend of Resettlement

Aftermath Of Control Relaxation Will Point To Post-War Situation of Nisei

TORONTO, Ont. — As signs of the approaching slowdown in wartime production together with a tapering off in manpower demands become increasingly evident in eastern Canada, second generation observers are watching with anxious eyes for possible developments of the next six months which may critically affect the program of resettling Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast before the end of the war.

The new manpower situation was recently summarized in an indirect form by Arthur MacNamara, Director of National Selective Service, who declared recently that "as far as we can see no new compulsory regulations will be required."

STUDY METHODS OF RELAXING CONTROL

Instead Labor Department and Selective Service officials are reported to be undertaking an extensive study of the methods to be used in removing existing control regulations as soon as the manpower needs of high priority industries decline.

Already some layoffs in wartime industry have taken place, despite a continuing need for skilled workers in certain industries. Government employment offices, as the Canadian Press reports, are again assuming the function of "finding jobs for men as well as finding men for jobs."

That this basic manpower situation will have far-reaching effects on evacuees relocating in the east is clear.

There is, for one thing, the urgent suggestion that those who plan to come to eastern Canada ought not to delay too long. Once manpower needs decline, avenues of employment will not be nearly as extensive as they have been for the past eighteen months.

PLACEMENT OFFICES NISEI ADVANTAGE

At the same time they will be able to call upon the placement officials of the Labor Department, specially assigned to the task of relocation for

(See "Manpower" Page 8)

RESTORE NISEI IN U. S. TO OLD DRAFT STATUS

WASHINGTON.—American citizens of Japanese descent again will be brought under the Selective Service (armed forces) program.

The War Department said yesterday that Japanese-Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their draft boards on the same basis as other citizens. None has been drafted since February 1942.

Keenleyside Appointed High Commissioner To Newfoundland

OTTAWA.—Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs, was appointed for the important post of acting High Commissioner to Newfoundland this month.

This appointment was yet another step in the brilliant career of the Vancouver diplomat who is well-known among the Canadian Japanese for his part in many governmental activities concerning the Japanese.

Dr. Keenleyside, former attache at the Canadian legation in Tokyo, was the chairman of the royal commission that probed the "illegal entry" question in 1938. The commission report exploded charges hurled by many B.C. politicians about the illegal entry of Japanese to Canada.

The new High Commissioner, also a co-author of a book on education in Japan, was a member of the special registration of members of the Japanese race in Canada in 1940. It is remembered that this registration brought down the report that the Government was convinced of the loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese in Canada to the Dominion.

Parents Concerned Over Threat of Teacher Shortage

NEW DENVER, B.C.—A teacher shortage that is gradually becoming acute and the re-arranging of pupils in most interior center schools to conform with the results of the recently-given grading tests were discussed by the respective school directors here last week. All the settlements were represented at the two-day conference that took place under the direction of supervisor Miss Hide Hyodo, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 14 and 15.

It was reported that relocation eastward and marriages were the main causes of the growing teacher shortage. Most of the schools have already lost few male teachers that were in charge of the physical education departments through Selective Service edicts. The shortage left by the relocees and the moving of the male teachers have been relieved to some extent by substitutes who also took training at the Summer School but at some towns there are vacancies and school principals and P. T. A.'s are at loss to find replacements.

(In Kaslo, the local Parent-Teacher group have conferred on the shortage question and although at the present time there is no immediate threat of teacher loss, plans are being made to look up likely prospects and to gain some form of training for them in order that there will be some safeguard in case of an emergency.)

Miss Hyodo is conferring with Mrs. C. V. Booth in Tashme this week on vital problems concerning the school system.

The grading tests have resulted in promoting pupils who are capable of going into new work (about half of the total enrollments), while the rest of the students are continuing their regular courses which were retarded a year owing to time lost in the evacuation.

Some time was spent in discussion of extra-curricular activity in the schools such as clubs, assemblies, etc. It was also suggested that all schools put greater stress on the English subjects since they were the weak spots according to the Stanford tests.

Those present at the conference were Terry Hidaka, assistant supervisor and representing Tashme; Takashi Tsuji, Bayfarm; Yoshiko Tanabe, Popoff; Irene [illegible], Lemon Creek; Terrie [illegible], [illegible]; Molly Fujita, Kaslo; Amy [illegible], [illegible]; and Mary Nagai, New Denver.

BRUCE HUTCHISON WARNS:

Parliament Will Oppose Moral Wrong Of Repatriation

Remarking on the recent Gallup Poll on the question of Japanese "repatriation", the well-known political commentator Bruce Hutchison, in a recent column in the Victoria Times, declared that repatriation of Japanese in Canada will not be ordered by the Canadian government after the war nor would it solve the problem of racial minorities if it did take place.

When the time comes to consider the question, the nation will have become a party to a peace treaty which in its terms will be opposed to any form of racial discrimination, and that will naturally not condone the "repatriation" idea, Hutchison contends.

The writer suggests that since this suggested solution to the Japanese problem will not be possible the present government should take definite steps at this time to achieve a solution that will not disrupt the unity of Canada as would be the case if the Japanese were returned to B.C.

According to Dr. Gallup's experts a majority of the Canadian people favor the repatriation of all Canadian Japanese after the war. Despite this straw vote, I, for one, do not believe that the Canadian Parliament will order repatriation, especially a new Parliament containing a large group of C. C. F. members who will not only oppose repatriation but will insist on enfranchising the Japanese already here.

It is easy to take a straw vote, to buttonhole a man on the street and say: "Are you in favor of sending the Japs home?" Of course he will usually say he is, unless he has thought a good deal about the question. Those who haven't thought much about it—and this means most Canadians outside British Columbia—will suppose that if the Japanese are a problem here, the simplest thing is to get rid of them.

Unfortunately it is not as simple as that. When the subject gets into Parliament all sorts of difficulties will arise and all sorts of objections to repatriation. For one thing, by that time we shall probably have adhered as a nation to some form of peace treaty which will pledge us not to practise racial discrimination. We shall also find that the United States is not repatriating any Japanese who wants to stay in America; and we shall certainly hesitate to make ourselves the only English-speaking nation which violently uproots [illegible] born with our consent and according to law within our boundaries.

There is a large irony here. If we are to repatriate an Oriental race we shall be trying to avoid another world war of Orient versus Occident. And besides, if we are to repatriate Japanese because we cannot absorb them and because they will work for less than white men we should certainly repatriate Chinese at the moment when we are praising the new Chinese nation and letting it fight our battle. We should certainly repatriate Hindus at a time when most of Canada is demanding more freedom for the new India. These things, I believe, the Canadian Parliament will not do when the issue is faced not as a [illegible] from Dr. Gallup but as a solemn and irrevocable vote.

But the main consideration which will weigh with Parliament when it has to face the issue is something much simpler. It will not repatriate Japanese born in this country because it will regard such action as morally wrong.

Mere morality has not been practical politics in the world for a long time up to the time of this war. We all felt above it. We all believed that we could beat the moral law. We all supposed that we could do a wrong thing and produce a right thing out of it. Thus all international questions were considered not from the standpoint of right and wrong but purely from the standpoint of immediate expediency.

This policy was [illegible] all [illegible] outstanding [illegible]. Every moral wrong has [illegible] every expedient [illegible] to be inexpedient and almost suicidal. As a result, a good many people have come to the conclusion that immorality does not pay and that wrong is not practical politics.

Of course, most British Columbians will not admit that it would be morally wrong to send the native-born Japanese back to Japan but I think Parliament will. If Mr. King feels that way, as I suspect (without having heard him express any views whatever), he should be doing something about the Japanese problem. If he does not intend to repatriate the Japanese he should be moving vigorously to distribute them throughout Canada.

INCOME TAX HITS INTERIOR CENTRES

KASLO, B. C.—It was made known that from the first of January this year, all Japanese employees on the Security Commission payroll in Interior Housing settlements are subject to the same income tax deductions as other residents in Canada elsewhere.

It is said that this new ruling would not affect many employees because in the case of the married men, they are not making sufficient wages at the prevailing [illegible] to have deductions and most of the remaining single men are obliged to take care of dependents [illegible] them to [illegible].

Slocan Concert Big Hit

SLOCAN, B.C. — Colourful Japanese odori, dramatic shibai and Japanese songs, old and new, were feature items on a four-hour-long program presented five days at the Slocan City Hall by the Slocan [illegible] Association, Jan. [illegible].

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Broadening The National Spirit

Those of us who in times past have turned with appreciation from Mr. Bruce Hutchison's political dispatches to his leisurely discourses on roses in Victoria in December or wood violets in Saanich early in the springtime are well aware of his deep and abiding love for the Pacific Coast.

It is disturbing, therefore, to ponder upon a recent suggestion from him that the return of Japanese evacuees to the Pacific Coast might provoke such antagonism as actually to lay a very severe strain upon the ties of unity between our former home and the rest of the country.

Mr. Hutchison, perhaps, did not consciously realize the implications of his remarks. But surely it is a sad reflection upon the state of the Canadian national spirit as it exists on the Pacific coast today to think that a minute problem of this nature involving 2.5 per cent of the provinces' population, has actually within it the power "so far as British Columbia is concerned ... (to) ... disrupt the unity of Canada."

One turns quickly to a contrasting picture,—that of Japanese evacuees themselves who, through all the new experiences and contacts resulting from their enforced dispersal, are growing daily in the consciousness of the Canadian spirit and Canadian nation. It is no mean thing to realize that instead of Canada remaining an "unknown country" it is being known to you more and more intimately, in accounts from friends and relatives now scattered across at least six of the nine Provinces.

It might, in fact, be a salutary thing if those good people of the Pacific Coast, who threaten violence and disruption because of a possible return of evacuees, were themselves required by government edict to give up their homes and relocated east of the Rockies. They, too, might then grow in a genuine consciousness of Canadian national unity.

Wider Horizons

In their pamphlet on "Oriental Canadians" Grace and Angus MacInnis have made use of a declaration adopted by the British Columbia section of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation which lays stress upon the identity of the Japanese question with the "problem of all racial minorities in Canada" and poses economic insecurity as the "underlying cause" of all racial tensions.

This, of course, is no new thought to us. But unquestionably the healthiest development in second generation thinking after the evacuation has been its keener realization among larger and larger numbers.

Especially is this true, according to between-the-lines reports of young people settling both on the prairies and in the eastern cities. Constructive leadership has made itself known in those Nisei circles and is pointing the way to concrete action along lines which transcend narrow racial limits. But it is the rank and file of individuals who need to join in the accomplishment of such action, just as they are the ones to benefit directly from it. Not only are material gains to be won but common action with many other Canadians is likely so to broaden and develop social contacts as to rid us gradually of the old "Little Tokyo" mentality which still remains as one of our gravest difficulties of adjustment to a new society.

Patience, Tolerance and Understanding Needed

Editor, The New Canadian...

As a subscriber to your very worthy paper I have of course read the results of the Gallup Poll and am enclosing an item taken from a Victoria paper as it expresses my personal view of what Canada's attitude should be and I fairly believe will be in the not too distant future (Bruce Hutchison's article, excerpts of which appear in this issue). As a Canadian-born, of more than [illegible] years standing and with considerable experience in contacting peoples of all nationalities that go to make up Canadians in the large majority, I feel certain that we as a nation will not tolerate a national policy which tends to build an attitude of hatred and distrust. Your Japanese readers are well advised when you tell them to give every assistance they can in solving their present difficult problem, remembering that these are trying times for all peoples, and it is going to require a great deal of patience, tolerance and understanding to bring us all to a time of happy ending.

Wishing you continued success in your very able endeavour.

TED CLARKE.

New Denver, B. C.

High and Low

By E. I.

C. Lee

HAMILTON, Ont.

BETWEEN Pearl and Locke on York Street you will find C. Lee. It is one of the many which stretch from coast to coast as a flourishing symbol to the diffusion of the Chinese race. It manifests itself everywhere and the name is linked instantly with a picture of a benevolent, slow-moving, complacent Chinaman. You see, C. Lee is a Chinese laundry.

Since arriving in Hamilton we have had occasion to move three times. Each time we moved we have patronized a Chinese laundry most contiguous to our location. First it was Pong Bros. on James Street. They did a good job and their price was reasonable - two for a quarter. Next it was Chong Bros. on Main. Their shirt work was a piece of art but the prices were fifteen cents each and no consideration was given to such commercial pastimes as two for a quarter and so on. C. Lee came next and he charges the lowest of the three at twelve cents each, but in likewise ratio his shirt work does not nudge the standard of Chong Bros. on Main. We send our shirts to him regularly, for if anything, we are loyal to York Street and he does after all advertise himself once, twice, and three times with signs of "C. Lee Hand Laundry" in letters of modest size but quite proudly.

We got to talking with C. Lee one day across the narrow window which formed the counter to his modest shop. C. Lee is an old fellow, small, sort of untidy in general appearance, long occasional hair sprouting on his lips and under his chin. He is inadvertedly dressed in a soiled shirt and a wrinkled vest. We do not know what he wears below the vests for we have never had the pleasure to view him in that region. For one reason or another, perhaps it is because only for comfort, C. Lee never wears shoes. He always comes push-pushing to the counter when we open the door and slip into the narrow cubicle. Through the small opening we conduct our business.

It is not an attractive picture we have given of C. Lee but C. Lee is not without some pleasing features. We might say that his features are of the mass. That is, they are ordinary features—eyes, nose, ears, hair—of course of Oriental nature. But his eyes are good eyes for they are twinkling eyes, and whatever it may be said about the bland inscrutability of the people of the Orient, we think we can see in the eyes of C. Lee, a humble and a friendly man who came from Hong Kong many, many years ago to seek his fortune in Canada.

It was not us that started the conversation. No, it was the laundryman. He began by, You Japanese boy? There was no dislike or hostility in his voice. It was more of a statement then a question. And soon we were in a middle of an animating conversation, he in his pidgin sing-song and we in our carefully cultured identical version of the English language.

Nine years he had worked in his laundry on York Street. He had another fellow working for him now. Nine years, C. Lee said. Look, he pointed to a shelf behind his back on which were piled parcels after parcels covered with a thick dusty layer. People no come. Nine years ... here. People no come. C. Lee shook his head sadly.

We gazed at the dust laden parcels with a new interest. We thought of what possible stories that could be connected with each parcel which lay awaiting to be claimed at the laundry of C. Lee on York Street. Perhaps an accident, a fatal accident had snuffed the life of the owner of these parcels. We could think of no other reasons. Surely nothing so romantic as broken love, or hurried departure from the city on a quest— simply not and yet, we felt that there was epitome of adventure among these unclaimed parcels.

He gave us some facts concerning the Chinese in these sections. He stated that there was four hundred of his fellow men in Hamilton and about five thousand in Toronto. As a reply we ventured forth with the information that there was a Chinese fellow attending our university. C. Lee was quite pleased over that piece of news.

As we left C. Lee with our shirts at twelve cents each, we noted a billboard with a Coca-Cola sign displaying American airmen drinking Coke with a handsome smiling green-clad soldier of China. "Hello China! Have a Coke." We wondered if our Chinese laundryman had ever drunk coke. We [illegible] ask him one of these days.

Conditions In Japanese Internment Camps Described By Missionaries

(Interesting impressions of Japan as they last saw it and their treatment in Japanese internment camps are given by missionaries of the United Church who returned to Canada on the M.S. Gripsholm early this winter, in letters published in the final bulletin (Dec, 1943), of the United Church of Canada's Japan Mission Fellowship edited by Miss Constance Chappell. One of these letters written by Miss Sybil Courtice of Clinton, Ont., who was spokesman at the Sumire Internment Camp, is republished in its entirety together with excerpts from other letters.)

Three months ago today we left our Sumire Internment Camp for the "Teia Maru" exchange ship and here we are, at home, in time to send you once again Christmas Greetings. It is too soon after arrival to write very coherently, I fear. It still seems like a dream that we are home and in touch with you again after such a long silence and glad as I know we all are for that, it emphasizes in our hearts the big break with friends over there and the work which has been for so many years our real purpose in life. From the time we waved off Gertrude Hamilton and the other ladies in the bus at Mikawadai corner, the summer weeks passed uneventfully ...

August was almost over, indeed it was the 30th when my notice came that the next exchange ship was to leave on September 2nd and baggage must be ready by Monday morning, the 31st. But early on Monday morning a phone message from the police station informed us that the ship's sailing had been postponed. We must, however, hold ourselves in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. Days passed. On the 15th I went again to the Swiss Legation to make inquiry. They assured me the boat would not leave before the end of the month. The next morning before seven o'clock our special policeman came to the house. He said we had just two hours to pack for internment. My bags being still packed for the boat, I was ready in good time. At Meguro Police Station we found several others waiting. Presently a bus came along to pick us up and we were taken to Sumire Jogakuin Camp.

It was quite heartening to see Mabel Clazie there and so many friends, almost all those who were still in Tokyo only eight having been left free. These included Mrs. H. H. Coates, Miss Bagley and Miss Sharpless, also Mr. Gressitt and Miss Ward who were living with Mrs. Topping in her home. There were 62 of us all told. And were we not happy to welcome Katherine Greenbank among them! We knew she had left Kofu on the 18th but did not know which camp she was in. From early October the three of us, Mabel Clazie, Katherine Greenbank and I, were together in a nice little sunny downstairs room which was bedroom, kitchen and living room combined for almost a year. During the first three weeks we were allowed an hour in the garden both morning and afternoon but when the men went away we had the freedom of the garden from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon and when summer came from early morning until seven at night.

TREATMENT KIND BUT RESTRICTED

We were always kindly and considerately treated. Restrictions were greater, however than for the first six months of the war. No visitors were allowed except strictly business calls once a month with police headquarters permit — no food could be sent in from outside except by permit—on Doctor's orders. Letters limited to one hundred English words or five hundred Japanese characters were allowed once a month from February of this year (1943). Nevertheless we were well favored and were able to keep in touch with our homes and received many evidences of the loving kindness of friends through all the months of internment.

In December others came from camps in Sendai, Nagasaki and Hiroshima until we numbered one hundred and twenty six all told—thirty-two Protestants, all but three being missionaries, a Russian mother and her two children, four and six years old on their way to the husband in the United States (and what a joy the children were to all of us!) and the rest, Roman Catholic nuns.

Monthly visits from Father Hildebrand of the Swiss Legation were real occasions and he always brought us a treat—some sugar butter, jam or canned fruit (mainly from stores left by the British Embassy) and oatmeal and coffee (?) for those who wished to buy some. The day before Christmas wonderful boxes from the British International Red Cross were delivered and we worked long that day to make distribution of the corned beef, cocoa, dried fruit, dehydrated vegetables for soup, porridge meal from South Africa and a gift box from London, England for each one. Those extras were a most welcome addition to the diet. Meals were provided by one of the Tokyo restaurants—cooked on the premises, breakfasts only being prepared by ourselves were a bit monotonous ... Our only outings were occasional visits to the dentist or doctor when a bit of shopping was possible.

But the week before we sailed we were given two days at home and I leave you to imagine what a joy that was. And on September 13th, just a year less three days after internment we boarded the exchange ship, the richer for the experience and fellowship and lessons learned during the year at Sumire.

Sumire camp, formerly a Roman Catholic orphanage and Girls' Dormitory, was a modern school building, with small grounds in front—fairly well suited for the purpose of internment located in Denenchofu.

There were about thirty men still in camp from the previous year, and those who were interned at the same time as we (including Dr. Mayer and Dr. Axling), were put downstairs with them. All the women—about 60—were upstairs, the number in each room governed by the size of the room, but all crowded.

After three week a new camp for men was opened in Urawa, and the men at Sumire were all transferred to that camp, leaving us a women's camp. Some of us were moved downstairs, and the same day a number of women who had been interned in Yokohama, (including Katherine Greenbank, Misses Hodges and Wolfe) were brought to our camp. Again at two or three different times, some others were brought from North and South, until in all our camp numbered 126, of whom only 35 were Protestant, the others all Catholic nuns.

Food was provided by a nearby restaurant, the noon and night meals being cooked at the camp, while internees prepared their own breakfasts. A pound of good bread was allowed each internee daily.

(Continued on P. 7)

道路工事就働者が増賃とボーナス請願

プリンストン方面の三キャンプが合同して領政府に

（プリンストン第一キャンプ十二月二十八日發）今年は降雪少く從つて氣温も最低十度、山中は二三十度ぐらゐで非常に凌ぎよい。クリスマスも昨年同樣チーキャーから御馳物のデザート、ケーキ類の一部を得、殊に炊事部員の努力で食卓に山と積まれた御馳走を一同滿腹して賞味した。食後には唄ひ踊りも續出して山中のキャンプも時ならぬ愉快なさわめきのうちに暮れた次第である。二十六日午後には食堂で歳末總會を開催、橫目委員長より

△今回鐵道ライン全キャンプ合同にて組されたる聯政府資源局（道路キャンプ勞働者）に對しての勞働賃金値上並にボーナス獲得運動の經過方法について

△來年早々の地方一般訪問に關して

△以前當キャンプのコック長たりし白人の病氣に對して一般より醵金して見舞を贈つたのに對する禮狀披露

△聯國省係官はスペイン領事に顧務を提出して敬意を表すること

など[illegible]に就て說明あり、續いて一般的問題に討議に入り各自が一層自重し協力して一九四四年度に於ける向上を誓つた。最後に橫目委員長並に各委員の努力に對する感謝決議を通過、委員改選の結果は次の通りとなつた。

△委員長橫目光雄△書記安松高造△委員清水久男 藤野藤太郎 寺村忠郎 川村克巳 永見精 河合鐵太郎 寺村甚太郎 北川留吉 池田辰五郎 森下治一郎

橫目氏は春早々キャンプ退去の個人的都合で辭任を固持したが委員一同の懇請により退去するまで引續き任に留まることになつた。尚資源局に對してのペチションは永い間の一同の關心事であつたが最近他の事業方面への再移動、再定住が甚しくなるにかんがみ一般產業に就働者と我々の勞働條件や賃金の間に大きな開きがあり、此際一定人員を道路工事に必要として我々を從事させるなら適當なる賃金竝に諸ボーナスの支給方要求は正當なるものとする見地から先づ當地のオンジニーアに原文を提出して說明し其の諒解を得た上で全キャンプ代表各委員長連名の下に請願書を作製してバンクの當局へ出願したものである。此の件に就ては當ラインのみでなく北方の道路キャンプも協力してお互の生活向上に盡されるやう切望するものである。（テー・リイ生）

資源局への請願書

プリンストン地方の道路キャンプに就働してゐる日本人を代表して吾々は賃金とボーナスの件に關しお願ひ申し上げる次第でありますが、吾々一同はチーフ・インジニーア其他の指令に從つて貴省管轄下の工事に勵んで居るにも拘らず吾々に對する賃金は他の勞働者に比べて甚だしく低いのであります。

吾々はまたヴイクトリーボンドを買ひレッドクロスに寄附するための資金を積むために出來るかぎりの努力をしてゐるのに、吾々のごく少額の收入のうちから稅金を支拂はねばならぬ有樣です。

吾々は此山間の娛樂もない、そしてオンタリオ州やビーシー州內に於てさへの他の仕事口に比べて自由のない生活に滿足し得るものではありません。そこで吾々は適正なる率による最低賃金とボーナスを與へられるやう衷心より希望するものであります。現在までのところ吾々に對する賃金は、吾々の生計費を除いてホンの數日間のバラデー旅行に行くに足るや足らずといふ些少なものであり、家族を日本に置いて居る者は戰後に於て家族を扶養して行かねばならぬ責務を痛切に感じて居るのであります。

吾々の要求するところが法律的に制限されて居るものならば勿論問題は自から別個のものでありますけれども、若しも吾々の行動に對して何等かの自由が與へられて居るものであるならば、何卒右の點に關して御考慮下さるやうに願ひたいものであります。何れにしても以上の件に關して何等かの決定的御返事をたまはり度く願ひ上げる次第であります。

一九四三年十二月十六日

第一キャンプ 橫目 光雄
第二キャンプ 深堀 重五郎
第五キャンプ 菅谷 吉次

リルエット村の協同農園

州政府其他より努力を感謝さる

（リルエット通信）當地に移動してゐる日本人中三十五家族で經營してゐる協同農園は、農者として經驗ある者は少數であつたにも拘らず精神的には非常によい企てとみんながよく協力した結果好いクロップを擧げ、トマトが主要作物でキャナリーへ一千噸（價格は一等品二十一弗、二等品十八弗）市場へ一萬クレーツ（三十斤入で一弗內外）ポテト七十噸、アニオン二噸、セロリー、ビーンズ、キャンタロープ、キャベジ其他日本人向きの大根、ゴボウ、ナツメ等多量を出荷し、出荷は上手に行つたものゝキャナリー以外への分は「日本人」の現在の狀態につけこまれた形で豫想以上の安値になつた。セキュリティ・コミッション當局も其の事業なさには色々と助力してくれたけれども取引までは構つてくれず隨つて人々が骨ををつたものゝ出費割合に報酬は少かつたものゝ大部分たる收穫人夫は家族が之に當り三千人役の延べ日數だつたから先づ相當な收入にはなつたわけである。併し此の協同農園に對しては州政府農務省からも感謝の書面を寄せリルエットの村會でも非常に喜んで其の事業を永續するやうにと言つて居り、ビージーイー鐵道でもカーロード出荷で收入があるので感謝し夜中でもいへども丁寧に取扱つてくれる等々で協同農園を經營して苦勞した甲斐は充分にあつたといふもの、何しろトマトは上等品が出來るしグリーンペッパー、コーン、メロン、ハニージュー等も良いのが出來るし賣れ行も相當にあるので將來有望な方面さへもう少し考究すれば有望だと見られてゐる。尚リルエットには近くスペンサーランチがあつて每週二回牛豚の生肉を安價にてリルエット川內外へ出荷するし日本人各戶は養鶏をして自給をはかり餘りは店に出すほどで自ら生產する野菜物のほか食料だけは極めて豊富である。

學校も協力して 維持

リルエット校維持會では十二月三十日總會を開催し、教育基金募集演藝會開催と母姉會創立を決定し役員改選の結果は次の如くなつた。

△學務委員長瀧本與次郎△同副池田虎吉△會計河野隼人△書記川本三介△監査役露木德太郎 小山福次郎 田中市太郎△教師平瀨英雄 大隈信子 河野文江

一月三日には在留者一同ホールに集合してお互に年始交換をなし、安田福次郎氏司會して安浦茂、川本三介、瀧本與次郎三氏が年頭の辭を述べた。三日には學務委員主催にて校舍ホールに於て母姉會創立總會を開き△會長松居靜江△副會長平城サウ 南氏を役員に擧げ其他は會員を六分して當番制にて諸事を擔當することになり、之によりて家庭と學校及教師間で相互に協力し教育の完全をはかることになつた。七日には維持會主催の大演藝會を開催瀧本委員長の挨拶にはじまり二十數番のプログラムは何れも上出來で大成功だつたが主催者側では各方面の援助を深謝してゐる。八日には演藝會の出演者や舞臺監督の安田氏等に對する慰勞會が開催された。

勞働立法の要求

（ヴイクトリア發）カナダ勞働會議のビーシー州執行委員會は州政府當路に對し次の諸項を含む勞働立法要求書を提示した。

△ウオークメン・コンペンセーション（勞働者賠償）の率を六六パーセント三分の二から一〇〇パーセントに引上げる

△伐木キャンプなどの寢室のダブル・デッカー（二階になつたベッド）を禁止すること

△老年恩給受領者にも生活費ボーナスを支給せよ。

死體發見されず

（レヴェルストーク通信）十二月卅一日スリー・ヴァレー・レーキにトラックもろ共深淵に溺死した天野昇氏（二一）の死體搜索について一月一日早朝よりグリフィンレーキ、タラト兩キャンプ及レヴェルストーク在留の日本人は折柄の寒風で戰ひつゝ努力し更に二日、三日の兩日も湖上の氷を砕きつゝ搜索を續行したるも遂に發見するに至らず、青年部は四日早朝以來何回目の搜索を敢行したるも何等の手がゝりを得られず一應作業を打切りとして一月六日天野氏宅にて追悼會を營んだ。一同は天野氏の不幸に對して深く同情すると共に天野氏方でも人々の同情に深く感謝してゐる。

グリンウッド委員

前號所報グリンウッド日本人委員會新役員當選者中誤りあり次の通り訂正

△委員長高島保雄△議長新出吉太郎△副議長中井幸平△幹事村谷勇△會計係永角治△常置委員織田喜代三 佐々木一二 新出松之助 田中千雄 小山常太郎

結婚

▲グリンウッドの石井イト氏息孝八郎氏（ロージャース在住）とスローカンの高松貞吉氏長女千代子さんは辻開牧師司式の下に一月六日結婚▲ボブオフの川崎良太氏と近藤靜江孃（どちらも滋賀縣人）は一月八日川崎慶八、木村彼南氏夫妻の仲介で辻開牧師司式の下に結婚第二街ホールで披露した

婚約

▲アルバータ州アイオンスブランの佐久本太郎氏長女とロ子さんはコーールデールの玉城フレッド氏三男ゼームス君と婚約、春になつたら結婚する筈▲ニウデンヴァーの大村キワ氏（福岡縣人）長男孟吾氏と濱中甚作氏長女正子孃とは一月八日堀崎房吉氏夫妻の媒約にて

婚約▲ニウデンヴァーの飯田重人島中巖氏二男愛吉氏と神奈川縣人野々山アキ氏一女マサ子孃とは清水庄太郎氏夫妻の仲介で一月一日婚約

消息

▲ボブオフの森岡茂子孃は十二月九日ナカスプからスローカンへの歸途[illegible]のスーツケースを紛失、心當りの方は知らして貰ひたいと

本紙援助を感謝

▲プリンストン第二キャンプ在住者一同▲グリンウッドの新屋勇男氏（[illegible]）より夫々ニユーカナデアン援助金を頂きました事を紙上で厚く感謝致します。

ニユー カナデアン

御禮

私共義去一年有半サンドン在住中は何から何まで御世話に相成り[illegible]厚く御禮申上げます。今回一身上の都合により[illegible]へ移住する事に相成り[illegible]御挨拶申上ぐべき[illegible]紙上を以て御挨拶申上げます

一月十八日

中野秀雄 [illegible]

サンドン在留者御一同樣

昇

長男 昇 儀不慮の災難にて十二月卅一日午後三時半スリー・ヴァレー・レーキに於て溺死仕候[illegible]

一月六日 レヴェルストーク

父 天野[illegible]
外親戚一同

強制的人力總動員は今や頂點
當局は早くも戰後の就職調整を考慮
軍需工業の生産緩和と人員配分がやがて問題とならう

(オタワ發)カナダの強制的人力總動員(セレクチヴ・サーヴイス)は最早や其絶頂に達して居り當局では早くも規制の緩和について考慮中だと聯邦政府の勞働當局にセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局は語つてゐる。即ちセレクチヴ・サーヴイスの首腦マクナマラ氏は「今のところ吾々としてはこれ以上新なる規定を必要としてゐないが、それかと云つて現存する規定を今すぐに緩和するといふわけではない」とて、軍需産業の生産が不可避的に一般に縮められるとき問題は一層重大となるのであると言つてゐる。勞働力供給上からは最優先權を與へられてゐる産業にあつては今なほ十萬人の熟練工を必要としてゐるけれども中には既に解雇をはじめて居る所もあり、戰爭終結と共にセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局は就職口に人々を充當する代りに人々に仕事口を見つけてやるといふ事が主要なる仕事となるであらうし、困難なる問題の一つは強制的轉職命令によつて比較的重要でない仕事口から軍需工業等へ轉職させたものを如何にして元の職業にかへらせるかと云ふ事だと云はれる。

(シーシーエフの黨首領コールドウエル氏は來る四月には選擧工場の或ものが閉鎖される爲に十萬の失業者を出す事になるかも知れないと警告してゐる)

(オタワ發)一九四三年十一月三十日現在の失業保險貯金は一億六千四百三十三萬六千六百六十弗である事を失業保險委員から發表

(晩香坡發)一月一日以來三週間内に三十名の日本人がビーシー州のインテリアタウンから東部の仕事口に向つて出發した旨コリンス轉住局長は發表し、本年早々に相當數の日本人が東行するだらうと語つてゐる。

再轉住者續出で教師不足
インテリアタウン學校長會議で問題を協議

(ニウデンヴアー發)一月十四、十五の兩日當地に於て各インテリアタウン學校の校長會議が學校監督のミス兵頭によつて召集され、教師不足問題や最近行はれたテストによる學級編成替を行ふ問題等に就き協議されたが、東部への轉住や結婚等が教師不足の主なる原因で殆ど全部の學校が体育に當つてゐた男子教師を失つて居り之等は夏季講習會を受けたもので今の所どうにかやりくりをつけてゐるものゝ各校とも教師補充には惱んでゐる有様であり、ミス兵頭は今週タシメに於てコミッショのセス・ジースと會見して學校問題につき重要協議をとげる筈である。同校長會議では課外教授としての各種クラブの活動や集會の指方又はテスト結果よりして英語を使ひこなせるやうに訓練する必要性が認められるといふ問題等に就ても討議された。(大曜日夜開催のカズロー父母教師會でも教師補充準備の必要が協議された)

インカム・タキス

(カズロー發)ビーシー州インテリア居住地に居てセキュリテーコミッションのペイロールに加はつて働いてゐる者も本年一月一日以後は他の就働者同様にインカムタキスを課せられることになつた。しかしインテリア居住地に居る既婚者は其の低收入よりして右により影響を受けるものは殆どなかるべく、たゞ獨身者の少數だけが納税する様になるであらうと見られる。

六名の子供の爲に會社で學校開設

(オンタリオ州キイス發)目下當地に居る日本人は約五十名で五六名を除くの他は全部パルプウード切をして居るが山働きに經驗のある者は一日十弗も儲けるものがあり食費は一日九十五仙で皆元氣に働いて居る。キャンプはネイス町から二十五哩離れたところであるが町から七哩の所に日本人家族三軒(宮崎、速見、鳥崎)あり子供六名に對して會社では學校を設けてゐる。會社側では日本人家族持がくれば早速家を建てるさうで、少し不便ではあるが山働きしたい人は來るがよい。(エム、ケー生)

結婚しては
東部で新家庭

(オンドン通信)一昨年當地で劇團を極めたファーも殊に一層の状態でなり總ての集會も解禁され二月十日から公校、一イ校も授業を始め在住者慰安の新春日本映畫上映も催されたし移動しなくなつてゐるへイ校のコンサートも月末には催される筈。數惠劇のヘラデーを得て家庭を訪問中だつた青年十數名のうち五名はモントレーキのソーミルへ復歸、他は東部へ移動したが其中には中芝トシ子孃も加はつてゐる。市原井御一氏一家はタレーキへ、尾本勇太郎氏一家はモントシメ(移動)、東島隆人新馬新助氏せスローカンの高松多子孃は島崎勇夫、本間進兩氏夫妻の媒酌で一月八日[illegible]の下に結婚式を[illegible]エドモントンで新家庭を作るべく[illegible]した。アルバータ州の[illegible]氏は[illegible]の[illegible]にて[illegible]日本人[illegible]一月十七日サンドンのコンサートに[illegible]五十名[illegible]に[illegible]した。

(二世で新家庭[illegible]よりの[illegible])なく、家を[illegible]すべきである。[illegible]の[illegible]は夫れによつてのみ作られる。宇宙は公平であるからである。今は二世諸君は[illegible]の[illegible]に置かれて居る。しかし[illegible]く、大[illegible]の言つた如く「人を[illegible]手にせず天を相手にして」[illegible]みたいで[illegible]るものである。

海は穏やか、好い旅だつた
印度洋を北航する交換船よりの便り

ニューカナデアン同人諸君

日米開戰後交換船グリップスホルム號は、今回吾等一行千四百餘名を乘せて南米ブラジルの首都リオデジヤネイロを後にモンテビデオに向つて航走を續けてゐる。波靜かにして恰も湖上を滑るが如く、そよ吹く風は船上を漫歩する吾等の肌にやはらかく觸れてくる。此所南米では今や一年中の最好季節、春まさに酣である。船中に於ける吾等の待遇は何等差別的差別なく全部二等待遇である。一同何の不滿不平もなく和やかに過ごしつゝあるが只あまりにも長途の航海であるため船中の無聊には少からず閉口してゐる。

吾等カナダ組一行六十一名は九月一日午後紐育ニウヨーク埠頭のニュージャージーに着き直にグリップスホルム號に乘船、北米第一の都會ニウヨークを船上から眺めながら同夜十二時同港を抜錨、南米ブラジルの首都リオデジャネイロに向ひ九月十七日朝同市に到着した。リオデジャネイロは港の廣大なることゝ、都市のりつぱなること新しき大ビルデングが建ち並んで居ることを等で、吾等の豫想を裏切つた。人口百五十萬の大都市である。「世界一の港」だと誇つてゐるのも無理からぬところだ。こゝで百餘名の日本人を乘せて十八日出帆、二十一日モンテビデオに入港、こゝでも更に百餘名を收容して愈々交換地たる印度のゴーアへ向ふのである。(九月二十日、モンテビデオ入港前日、グリップスホルム號上にて、辻弘太郎)

○

モンテビデオからの發信を最後と思つたが、本船の復航にも郵便の受付をしてくれる事になつたので重複するがニウヨーク出發後以來の吾等の航海日程を略記する。

九月一日の深夜ニウヨークを出帆したグリップスホルム號の乘船者は北米、中米、南米、ハワイ等人九ケ國に在住した日本人約千三百二十餘名で其中ペルーからの分が最大多數で約五百名、カナダは六十一名である。出帆以來十六晝夜を經て南米ブラジルの首都リオデジャネイロに九月十七日入港、三晝夜後の九月二十一日ウルグアイ國のモンテビデオに入港、同港にて中立國駐在山形公使以下公使館員や他の日本人約七十名を乘せ廿三日出港、十二晝夜を經て十月四日英領南アフリカのポート・エリザベス港(ケープタウンから約三百哩東)に入港、燃料飲料水の供給を受け同日出港、愈印度洋に入り、今回の交換地ゴアへ向ふのである。十月十五日には同地へ着き滯在六日間に相互乘換へを行ひ十月二十二日發、十一月十三日に横濱着の豫定である。

今回の航海は實に長途の航海であつて老齡の者には健康上到底たへられず途中或は不幸にして倒れる者が出來るかも知れぬと心配する者もあつたがそれは全然杞憂であつた。ニウヨーク出發以來實に恵まれたる航海であつて海上はいと穏かに氣候も今が一年中最も好候節のシーズンであつた。ニウヨークからリオまでの間の赤道を通過の前後兩三日は少々蒸し暑くて上甲板で夜を明かした者も稀にはあつたが大部分は船室に入つて寢たぐらゐで大した苦痛も感じなかつた。リオからモンテビデオ、ポートエリザベス間の航海は涼しいといふよりは少々寒い位で冬の仕たくをする始末であつた。

今日まで病者など一人もなく一同元氣で過ごして居り船中の無聊を慰めるための色々な催しもあり此はか各グループから夫々出身國代表者の講演會が催されカナダ側からは有賀千代吉君が出て聽衆の大かつ采を博した。

世の中には他人の空似といふことが往々あるのであるが、此船中に於て吾等カナダ・グループの間で話題となつて居るのがヨーロッンに居る木下善一、野口光二郎兩君である。船がニウヨークを出た翌日のことである。吾等グループが甲板の椅子によりかゝりながら雜談をかはしてゐる時その中の一人が突然「オイ此船に木下君が乘つてるぞ、それ一今そこを通つてるよ」といふ。皆がオヤと思ひながらチョッと顏をあげて見ると、頭の恰好から身長、肉付、步し前かゞみに歩く姿まで似たでいつても之ほど似たのはあるまいと思ふほど木下君に酷似してゐる。而も其後其人の氏名職業を聞けば矢張り木下君と同じく銀行員で地位に於ては多少差はあるが小野田といつて住友銀行のサイゴン支店員である。偶然ではない(職業まで同じとはナンと不思議な奇縁と云はねばなるまい。それからモンテビデオから乘船した山形チリー公使が野口君に容貌から身長肉付等非常によく似てゐる。それで其後吾等カナダ・グループが兩氏の行動を觀す度に「木下君が今日もう[illegible]した」とか「野口君が今日かういふ事を話してゐた」で語り合つてゐる。

私は[illegible]に[illegible]つて[illegible]んでゐる。[illegible]の[illegible]は[illegible]る。これからは[illegible]ーと云よたらう。

[illegible]の[illegible]は十二[illegible]であろ。ゴアに着いてからの[illegible]は不可能であろ。いよ[illegible]之が[illegible]の[illegible]であろ。[illegible]もう[illegible]で[illegible]十二[illegible]から[illegible]までの[illegible]を[illegible]もなく[illegible]い!あれか[illegible]である。ナンと[illegible]大[illegible]ざるを得ない。

(十月十日、[illegible]の[illegible]上の[illegible]にて、辻弘太郎)

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙
前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 前田東
同 森次見
同 池野順次

社説

新社會へ適應の障害

―特殊部落的觀念を振りすてよ―

アンガス・マキニス代議士夫妻は最近發行された共著のパンフレット『オリエンタル・カナデアン』(東洋人系カナダ人問題)の中に於て、日本人問題に關してシーシーエフのビーシー州支部が採擇してゐる

『日本人問題はカナダに於ける有らゆる少數民族の一部分をなすものであつて、それはアトランチク・チャーターに於て樹立された社會正義の線に添つて解決されなければならぬものである。而して此の解決は、有らゆる人種的敵對の根源をなしてゐるところの經濟的不安定を除去することによつてのみ持ち來たし得るものである』

といふ部分を引用してゐる。

これは勿論吾々にとつて何も事新しい考へ方ではない。併し乍ら、それは移動後に於て二世中の物事を考へる者の間にあつて、その事を一層ハッキリと認識するものが次第々々に增加しつゝあるといふ點で重要なのである。特にそれは平原州や東部カナダの諸都市に定着しつゝある若い人々から來る觀點によつて其の事實が裏書されてゐる。之等二世は獨特なる人種的制束を乘越えて建設的、より廣き立場に立つて確固たる指導を示してゐるのである。しかし乍ら斯うした動きは指導的なもの、間に於てのみではいけない。それは其の利益を直接に受けるべき大衆も之に參加して共に進むといふ動きを見せなければならぬのである。而して更に他の多くのカナダ人との交はりを一層廣くして、吾等が新しき社會に適應する上に於て最も重大なる障害をなしてゐるところの『日本人町觀念』を漸次振りすてる事につとめなければならぬのである。

カナダの統一問題

最近ブルース・ハッチンソン氏はヴィクトリア・タイムス紙上に於て『若し日本人が移動前の太平洋沿岸に歸來してくることになれば、ビーシー州とカナダの他の部分とが分離するが如き結果を招來するかも知れない』と書いてゐる。

ハッチンソン氏は恐らくは、斯の如きことを意識的に述べたものではないかも知れないが、しかし乍ら「ビーシー州の關する限りに於ては州民の二パーセント半はカナダの統一をみだす力を持つて居るのだ」と云つてゐることは、カナダの統一にとつて由々しきことである。

一方、移動日本人は散在政策によつて、カナダ各地に於てカナダ人的精神とカナダ國家といふ意識を日々に增大させてゐるのだが、斯うしてカナダの九州中六州にまたがつて散住する日本人が其の友人と親戚に今まで知られてゐなかつたカナダ各地のことを知らせ合つて居るといふことは決して輕視はできないことである。

移動日本人が沿岸に歸來すれば暴動が起るかも知れないなどゝおどかしてゐる太平洋岸の人々を、政府の命令によつてロッキー以東に轉住せしめるのも好いことかも知れぬ。さうしたら彼等自身もカナダ國家の統一の必要を切實に痛感するに至るだらうからである。

上掲のマキニス代議士夫妻の共著『オリエンタル・カナデアン』は先日同氏から頂いたもので、其内に詳して紙上に掲載するつもりですが、一部十仙で晩市東ヘスチングス街一六番のシーシーエフ本部から求める事が出來、ニューカナデアンに申込んで下さつても取次致します。(梅月)

一世同樣に勤勉で苦難を恐れざる二世

―『東部カナダに於ける印象』―

清水生

二世と再定住

子弟の教育に關しては從來から考へられてゐたが、所謂二世問題が一般に討議されるようになつたのは、今から二十五年程前の事であつたと記憶する。一世と二世との關係、白人との關係、社會的、政治的、職業的差別待遇、男女交際と結婚問題等が、その主なる題目で、新聞紙上や種々なる會合でよく論ぜられた事であつた。千九百二十九年にはジャスパー公園で開催されたカナダ西部學生大會にて、その翌々年にはボーエン島で開かれた世界學生會議にて、殊に白人側に二世問題を紹介したのであつたが、其後間もなくカナダ勞働會議及び合同教會ビーシー年會に於て二世に全市民權を附與すべき事を主張した決議文が通過したのであつた。

それは今は皆過去の歷史となつてしまつた。二世問題が全部解決したと云ふ譯ではないが、最早それが一世の間にその子弟の將來に關する憂慮として考へられ、たゞ理論的に論議された時代は過ぎて、今は二世自身が活社會に乘出して、それを血と汗とを以て實際的に解決しつゝある時代となつたのである。本紙の主筆がクリスマス號の社說に述べられた如く『二世の時代は正に到來してゐる』のである。

移動前に、二世は快樂のみ求めて、責任觀念や開拓精神に缺けてゐると、よく一世から批難されたものである。それに對して、二世が若いのも惡いのでなく、其の責任は一世にもあるのであること、假令批難に相當する二世があつたにしても、少數を以て全體を律する事は不當であること、二世が責任觀念や開拓的活氣が缺けてゐるが如くに見ゆるのは、彼等が重大責任を負ひ、全力を盡すが如き機會が未だ與へられず、その境遇に置かれてゐないからであること等を指摘して、私達は二世の爲めに辯解をしたのであつた。

二年前の移動問題は、二世にとつて苦い試練であつた。正直に言へば、あの危機に際して多くの二世のとつた態度に對しては、私も少々悲しさと失望とを感じた者の一人であつた。然し一方、其のころ全般に漲つてゐた異樣な氣分に迷はされず、敢然と二世の立場を守り、其の主義に立つてゐた少數の人達を見て勵まされてゐたのであつたが、今回東部カナダを視察し、數々の二世男女が、殆ど全國に散在し、高齡を排して輝かしい將來の建設に雄々しく身心を傾注しつゝある實情を目擊して、私は二世に對する信念と敬意とを新にしたのである。そして、前述の學生大會に出席して以來文通を續けてゐる東部の一白人が、昨年私に寄せた手紙の中に

『私達は貴方が二世青年に關して如何なる誇りを以て語られたかを今尚記憶して居ります。最近彼等に接し得て、貴方の誇りは正當である事を知りました』と、書いて來た事を思ひ起して、喜んだのである。

第一、過去二ヶ年の經驗によつて知り得た事は、二世が開拓精神に缺けてゐるのではなくて、多くの場合、一世父母特性である子に對する強い情愛が(有難い親心であつて感謝すべきではあるが)二世の新世界への進出を引留めたのであるといふ事實である。『可愛い子には旅をさせよ』その諺に從つて親が許した場合には、二世は雄々しくかつ大膽に、アブラハムの如くに『その往く所を知らずして』使命の地に向つたのであつた。二年前、毎夜の如く、彼等をシュライナーへと見送つた時の事を誰が忘れ得られよう。出征は光榮であると知りつゝも、愛する故郷を去る事は軍人にすら辛い事である。況して、たゞ日系に生れたと云ふ一事の爲めに、一種の汚名を以てその出生地から追出される立場に置かれたわが二世諸君にとつては出發は苦しい事であつたに違ひない。二世女子も勇しく大膽であつた。未だ曾て日系人が足を入れた事のないオンタリオ州の一都市へ一人で旅立つたまだ十七歲の二世女子の健げな姿、十五、六歲の少女達が六人連れでロンドンへと出發するのを見送つた光景等、今尙鮮明に浮んでくる。昨年九月、彼等に會つた時双方で涙を禁じ得なかつたのは全く自然のことであつた。

アルバータやマニトバ兩州に於ては、二世は一世と共に活動してゐるが、オンタリオやケベック兩州に於ては事情が全然異つてゐて、そこでは純然たる二世の世界が見られる。一世は少數なので、二世は自立自活しなければならない。『泳がされれば沈む』と言つたような緊所に置かれてはゐるが、それだけにまた自由に開拓も建設も出來得る境遇にあるのである。

東部カナダに移住した二世はよき開拓者であることを實證してゐる。彼等はよく苦難に耐へ、人生を眞面目に考へてゐる。既に此の欄を通して彼等の發展ぶりを種々なる方面から紹介したが、特に特筆したい事は、二世諸君は多くの人々が心配して居る際に、決して日系人としての美點を失つてゐないと云ふ一事である。彼等は一世と同樣に勤勉な良民であり苦難を恐れずして事業に乘出し、且つ父母に對しては孝心を持つてゐる。近頃東部の青年男女から來る書翰には、左の如き一節がよく書かれてある。

『私は自分の家庭から離れて來て初めて家族の有難さがよく判りました。私は父母に對して強く感謝を感じます。御恩に報いるべく、私は最上を盡したいと考へて居ります』と。

只口先ばかりでなく、實行を以て二世は其孝心を表して居る。昨年中にカズローに於ける我等の教會員中、多數東部に再移住したが、其の中六家族は、既に東部に居る二世が呼寄せたのであつた。最近の一例は、病身の一老母が、二人の息子に呼寄せられ、教會に於て最上の教育を受けて就職し、[illegible]に幸福である事を感じてゐる。

二世の忍耐は[illegible]であるものがある。二世をして最も失望させたのは、當局の[illegible]カナダ人として國に對する奉仕を拒絶された事であつた。それにも拘らず多くの二世は[illegible]ない。ハミルトン市でピーター[illegible]學業の一年生で、[illegible]彼は陸軍に志願したが、[illegible]航空隊に申込んだが[illegible]で、[illegible]へ行き、[illegible]として國に對する事を決心した、と語つて居た。[illegible]が[illegible]なつて來ても[illegible]を[illegible]するは[illegible]てアブと共に[illegible]は[illegible]眞實なものである[illegible]受け苦しめられつゝも[illegible]る人々の忠誠こそは[illegible]あると吾は思はねばならない。[illegible]世諸君の忠誠はそれなのである。[illegible]はそれによつて理解せられる事になるのであるが、其の大義を全ふする爲めには出來得る限りの知識を必要であり、また夫れに[illegible]常識家を要する。之等の事は[illegible]に譲る事として、茲に二つの事を擧げて、此文を結びたい。

二世は『少數民族意識』を徒に持たない方がよいと云ふのが一つである。有らゆる問題を二世の立場からのみ考へるのは[illegible]事でもないし、結果[illegible]。一般の立場から公平に考察し得る廣い心を養ふが肝要である。

他の一つは、[illegible]は何時、何處でも、[illegible]に對しても決して[illegible]はないで[illegible]ふ事である。[illegible]に目[illegible]られず、人に認められず、[illegible]されても、決して失望する[illegible]

(以下四[illegible]七段へ續く)

カナダ東端を旅した印象

モントリオル市とクエベック市

トロント　田中兼

未知の地に、憧れといふ不安をいだきながら、二人の息子のもとへとカズローから再移動して初めてトロント市に足を踏み入れたのは去年の七月二十四日の朝であつた。トロント市に於ける生活の日もまだ淺い十月八日、初秋の好い日和に、ふたゝび汽車の旅立ち、モントリオル、クベツク市を訪れこれらの土地の空氣に觸れ得たことは、豫期せざりし出來事であつた。

カナダ東部の三大都市、モントリオル、クベツク、トロント市はそれ〲異つた氣分を漂よはしてゐる。モントリオル市は滑らかな美しい都會であると聞かされてゐたが果してさうであつた。街の區劃も比較的に正しく隙間も廣い。トロント市に見るやうな煉瓦に黒ずんだ建物はあまり見當らなかつた。電車の中より眺めたこの街のところ〲の銀行の窓ガラスには必ず、英佛兩語のサインのあるを見、耳に入る話し聲の其の言葉は殆どフランス語である。市の或所に行くと殆ど同じ型の二階建らしい住宅が二、三ブロツクを連つて建てられて、その上層、下層の入口は双方に全く關係なく、上層の家には地面より、手摺に模様の浮いた鐵階をみせた鐵製の彎曲した長い階段が、一様にいづれの家の入口へも造られてある。この目新しい光景は、トロント市に較ても、或西部沿岸にあつては對照、想像も及ばぬ状況で階段の手摺の彎曲した具合なぞ優雅な氣分さへたゞよつてゐる。

市の中央に位置を占め、セントローレンス河上六百五十呎の高さにあるマウント・ローヤルの頂きの一部は平坦に地ならしされて山荘がある。此のシャレーの屋内は廣く、幾しいテーブルとチエアーが配置されて輕い料理の求めに應じる。夏季には此所で音樂もあるといふが、さうした雰圍氣はそゞろにスタンレー・パークのパビリオンの邊りをさへ想ひ起させる。此所から石垣に倚り、遠く又近くに目をおくれば、視界の限り様々の建物が空中にそびね、其の中に寺院の黒ずんだ大きな丸屋根や又長い尖塔のかず〲、之等が秋の日をうけて輝いてゐるのも美しく目に映じた。街を歩いて學校らしい建物のある廣い庭園にキャソリツク教僧が静かに歩みを移してゐるを屢々見うける。きくところによるとキャソリツク教徒の手によりたる數多くの教育機關があるとのこと。

市の名所の一つとなつてゐるセント・ジョセフの禮拜堂は一九〇八年以後に改築されたと云ふが、麗い區域の地、その傾斜面に芝生やコンクリートの歩道なぞで美しく造られた前園を控へて、大きな丸屋根を空中にそびさせた莊大な堂は、上りつめた小高い岡に建てられてある。幅の廣い高い石の階段の所々に珠數のやうなものを手にしぬかづいて、何事かを念じてはまた階段を上り行く人達を見受けた。此堂内に入つて角の一方を見ると、數へるも夥しい程の多くの燈明器の中に、力弱いあかりがゆら〲と動いてゐる。小さい器のあかりは暫時にして消ゆるが、大きい器の燈明は一週間を保ち續け、これは一弗を奉納し小さい方は十仙である。ある室に入ると、そこには十字架上のクライスト、マリアの像や繪葉書及び此堂の由來説明書といつた小冊子類が陳列された純然たる賣店がある。この一般の光景は、顧みれば五十年程前に、私が幼少の折鎭守に詣でた其時を想ひ起して、カナダの一部に現在斯の如きところのあるを不思議にさへ思つた。

五日の滞在で、モントリオル市から受けた印象は、フレンチ系統が濃厚であること及びキャソリツク教の力が漲つてゐるらしく、そして西部沿岸では見がたき異つた建築風の教會堂があちらこちらにあると云ふ極めて皮想的のものである。

モントリオルを午前九時十五分に發した汽車は午後一時三十分にクベツク市に着いた。暗い感じをうけた此市の停車場、そして宏大な建物ではなかつた。停車場からタキシーで上町の宿に行く途上、自動車の窓を透かして見た町の様子は、既に此市が他の都市と全く異つた觀を現はしてゐるのを知つた。家屋の構造具合や狭い道路、街區なども不規律で押かぶさつた氣分をうける。曾て地理の雜誌で見たヨーロツパの或小都市の夫に似た町の通りをところ〲に見うけた。佛系カナダ人の大多數を占めてゐる此市街を歩いて耳に入つた話し聲は九十パーセントまで佛語である。しかし商店員及レストラントの給仕人は英佛兩語をかたり、又廣告表も兩語で記されてある故外來の私にも一向不自由は感じなかつた。此所でもキャソリツク教僧を屢々途上に見受けた。

僅一夜を此市に泊り、市案内の小冊子を手にして、あちらこちらと飛び廻つてさゝやかに訪ねた此市から學び得た事は、モントリオル市とは大に趣を異にしてゐる。クベツク市を訪れたことによつてカナダの歴史をひもとく事のいと興味ふかいであらう事を思つた。古い歴史を持つこの都市、遠くさかのぼつて十五世紀に端緒を開き南佛英佛交戰を重ね經たこの地には古戰場や戰ひを指揮した其時の首腦者達の銅像及び往時を物語る古い形の大砲、其時の防禦壁なども、又はフレンチ最初の市街の跡など過ぎし頃を忍ばせる多くの古跡に満ちてゐる。

崖の上に巍然として雄大な姿を現はしてゐるシャトー・フロンテナクは世界の美しいホテルの中に數へられてゐる程に立派なそして特殊の建築風である。此の旅行にも古い歴史があると市案内書に記されてある。

之らの兩都市に對しての觀察は唯外面のものである。若し市の中核に觸れ得たなれば必ずやそこに時代の動きを見出す事であらう。

トロント市の生活も既に三ケ月を經れた。此の市は煤煙に包まれた工業地である。様々の機構を通して私が學び得たこの市は、刻々に移り進む世の趨勢に、それ〲の人間の力の動いてゐるのを見る事が出來る。私は此の市に漂よつてゐる夫らの空氣を嬉しく思ふ。

カリブーの冬

（零下十餘度の酷寒に作業に服して）

テーラーレーキ　森明星

大雪を突いてキャタペラの道開く

息白し凛て群の朝を行く人等

木立深く雪に影して冬の月

山犬の啼の聲近く吹雪來ぬ

吹き荒れて軒の氷柱に冷は迫る

スキー今し陽に颯爽と丘下る

暮れてなほスレーの下等の鈴透る

窓近る雪に歌留多の灯が更し

笑み初めし兒に映ゆ冬の灯も樂し

し

毛糸編む妻の頬赤く燃ゆストーブ

大凡坊三笑

世はくれてとゝに淀みつ凍つ想ひ

心する凛て路なり肩にソオ

いてる日も斷と相撲へて生きぬくよ

いてながら己世うとく知り遠なや

いつ果つる旅とも知らず雪の日も

世の心寒しや一族とゝに濃く

寒さ深ければ暖に細や友の夢

夢に來し友はいづちや今日も雪

友いかにかの夜の如く雪つもる

夜は夜のいて絆かみつ友を戀ふ

オカナガン　失名子

若人を勵ます慈愛貴けれ
不平の友よ習へ翁に

立ち上り東部目ざして行く人に
幸多かれと祈るなりけり

チーバー　美好

曉に諸羽うちふる鷄の
美野に目覺めて祝ふ新年

初春や空に紫に平原の
戸口離れて祝ふ新年

旅

内田一作

ひがしからは、
太陽がのぼります。
のぼるその太陽にのつて、
けふも旅に行きます。

たびはわたしのいのち。
太陽はわたしのかて。

ひがしからは、
太陽がのぼります。
のぼるその太陽にのつて、
けふも旅に行きます。

旅は、たのみない命の唄。
そして、かなしみの彼方へ、
のつぴきならぬオキテです。

アルバータ　竹安生

瞳潤四季をり〲の眺めかな

こずへを拂ふ粉雪の音

稀にみる去年の寒さも融へし身に小春日和の今年のうれしさ

年月も時はきざみて明けぬれば春をまたるゝむ雪降る頃も

カズロー　日高標洲

初　日

今朝はみぞりの大空よ
鶯は白妙湖は綾
あかね一線大洋に
の度る初日は世を照す

年　初　ゐ

雪嶺は天紅く染みて

閑古なる雞の聲きけば觀戰の夢さへぬれ

霧氣漲る午前め

妻　月

夕空靜けき空の雞
霧にかゝつた眉月を
背にして急ぐ山路
樂しきホームに爽笑顔

プリンストン　丸山務

（キャンプだより）

拜啓御無沙汰しました
皆さん御機嫌いかゞですか
移動以來今日までの
俄事キャンプの生活を
自慢なやうないが見せたいな
俺等が仕事に出る時は
顔にいさゝか似いうら
山ごはすぐへ顔を飾
君と呼ぶのも山のうち
あなたと呼ぶのは未だしです
キャンプの友人は
いらいて氣な方ですよ
六十餘年の歳酔をば
見事に空へ飛ばさせ
山路越えて高笑い

△　▽

身にしみる有難さ

以前に同胞と共に雜居して生活を營んで居た頃はそこでゝも手近にニューカナデアンを讀み得たので其有難さは輕く思つてゐましたが、さて斯うして單獨で奥入植の中に割込んで生活するとなると新聞の有する意義が大きく吾々に迫ります。ロツキーの山脈に隔れ眞たる本國にあつて戰爭の生活を續けてゐる同胞に對する愛情の表去りやらずして懸念を寄するとう新聞を通してそれらの方々の消息に接し得るのは決いものであります。

新聞が同胞たちのために實戰されたことに感謝すると共に今後とも何卒全般の正しい報道機關として且つまた唯一の新聞としての使命に努力されんことを切に望みます。（サンドン　[illegible]生）

日本藥品類の
メールオーダーに應じます
▲腎病丸▲胃病丸▲萬病丸▲目藥 [illegible]
平澤竹次郎
T. HIRASAWA [illegible] Alberta

Eastern Impressions

NISEI AND RESETTLEMENT

by Rev. K. Shimizu

It was about twenty-five years ago that the so-called Nisei Question began to draw public attention, although the educational phase of it received consideration very much earlier. "The Problem of the Second Generation" was widely discussed in public gatherings, newspapers and Church organizations; in fact, it became a kind of platform-fad. The Issei-Nisei relationship, the relations with the Occidentals, the legal disabilities relative to certain political and occupational rights, the boy-girl relationships and marriage problems, were some of the major topics we used to study together; first among the Issei, then among the Occidentals, and lately among the Nisei themselves. In 1929, I was privileged to present the problem at the S.C.M. Conference for Western Canada held at Jasper Park; and in 1931, at the World Student Christian Conference which met at Bowen Island. Soon afterwards, both the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the United Church B. C. Conference passed a resolution urging the Government to grant the full citizenship to the Nisei.

All that is a past history. Not that all the problems have been solved, but they ceased to be mere parental worries or theoretical discussions. The Nisei are to-day out in the world to tackle the problems themselves, in a way far beyond the wildest dreams of our social prophets. As has been observed by the Editor of this paper in his editorial for the Christmas number, "the day of the Nisei has definitely become a living reality."

One of the students who attended the Jasper Park Conference, referred to in the preceding paragraph, who took much interest in the Nisei question and has since been corresponding with me (always with his wife, who was also at the Conference as a girl), wrote to me early last year, in which he said in part:

"We well remember with what pride you spoke of your young people. We have recently come across some of them, and we think your pride has been justified."

* * *

In pre-evacuation days, the Nisei were often criticized by some members of the older generation on many scores, among which was the charge that they were irresponsible and care-free pleasure-seekers, lacking in the pioneering spirit and moral stamina. Against such criticisms, some of us used to reply that, whatever characteristics the Nisei might have acquired, for them the Issei were largely responsible; that, while there might have been some Nisei to whom these criticisms could justly be applied, it was not just to judge the whole group by worst examples; and that, if these young people looked irresponsible and soft, it was because they had never been given opportunities to bear heavy responsibilities, that necessity had not as yet driven them to test their real capacity.

The calamity of 1942 came as a severe test for the Nisei, as for all of us. To tell the truth, some of us felt slightly miserable and disappointed by some of the things done and left undone by the majority of the Nisei in those critical days, although we were much encouraged by some of them who remained true to themselves and their principles in spite of many disturbing factors then prevailing. But when I took the trip East last year, and saw with my own eyes a large number of Nisei scattered all over Canada, cheerfully striving in the face of many difficulties, to pave their way for a brighter future, my faith in, and admiration for, the Nisei was fully restored. I came back from my trip, recalling those words of my friend: "Your pride in them has been justified."

To begin with, the experiences of the past two years proved that, in most cases, it was only the strong affection, characteristic of the Japanese parents for their children, which refused to let them go of their own, that kept the Nisei from venturing to pioneer in the new world. Where parents were more reasonable and followed their venerated maxim, "If you love your child truly, let him experience hardships away from home", the Nisei proved themselves courageous and daring, went forth cheerfully "not knowing whither they went". Who can forget those days, when our young men, most of them out of their homes for the first time in their life-time, left for Schreiber night after night? It is hard even for soldiers to leave their dear ones behind, even though honor went with them; but for these Nisei boys to leave with a sort of stigma for no other reason but that they happened to be born of a certain race, was much harder. Girls were no less daring. I think of a girl who used to help me in my office, still in the teens, who cheerfully went to an Ontario City where Nisei were unknown; and of those girls, mostly about fifteen years old, with whom we bade farewell at the station as they left for London to work.

In Alberta and Manitoba, the Nisei work side by side with the Issei; but in Ontario and Quebec, the conditions are entirely different. There I found definitely a Nisei world. The Nisei are left entirely on their own, very few Issei having gone there as yet. There they have to sink or swim.

Our relocees proved themselves good pioneers. The Nisei can be tough against hardships and serious about life. I have noted through these columns, how much progress they have made in the achievement of their better future. I must add here the fact that our Nisei, in their process of resettlement, have not lost any of the good racial traits, as has been feared by some Issei. They are proving themselves just as industrious and law-abiding, enterprising in face of difficulties, and considerate towards their parents, as their progenitors have been. As to the last point, young people often write to me to this effect: "Now that I am far from home, I can realize as never before, how much my family means to me. I feel a strong sense of responsibility towards my parents. For their sakes, I must do my utmost." Not only in words but in action, our Nisei are showing their regards for their parents. In the past year, six families belonging to our Church in Kaslo were called to Toronto and Montreal by the Nisei who went there in advance. In one of these cases, an aged mother, who had a physical ailment, was called by her sons in Montreal; and there she was given the best available medical treatment and now she is perfectly well and happy. These men are now trying to induce their brother-in-law and his family to go and join them.

The loyalty of our Nisei relocees to the country of their birth is both genuine and praise-worthy. The greatest disappointment for the Nisei was the denial of the privilege of serving the country as normal Canadians. Yet they remain true. A young man I met at Hamilton, a U.B.C. graduate, told me that he was refused when he tried to join the army, he tried to enlist in the air-force but was rejected; and so he had decided to train himself in the normal school as a teacher in order to serve the country in that capacity. As a religious faith which, in face of repeated misfortunes, can still say with Job "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him", can be said to be genuine and not mercenary; so the loyalty of those who can remain loyal in spite of all injustices and disappointments piled on them, can be said to be true and sincere. The loyalty of our Nisei relocees is of such character.

Obviously, the chief onus of accomplishing full resettlement must lie on the Nisei. It is a great responsibility. For a successful prosecution of the task, the Nisei need to have all the available light, as well as an adequate guiding principle. These we shall discuss in the two following papers. Here I wish to take up briefly two points, of which I am certain most of the Nisei are well aware.

It will be well for the Nisei to be on guard against forming in themselves a minority-complex. They should be able to see and think problems, not always from the Nisei standpoint, but from wider points of view. When they are fighting for their rights, they should realize that it is not merely for the benefit of their own small group, that they are doing so, but for the good of the whole country, because the presence of injustice towards any minority group is neither good nor healthy for any social or political organisation.

Another truth we should remember is this; that goodness is never lost, wherever, whenever or to whomsoever we do it. Therefore, be never discouraged though the day be dark and crooked, but persist in the doing of good, and you will win the victory in the end. The reason? It is simply because the Universe is so constituted, and has been proved in history. Read Emerson's essay on "Compensation," and you will get that conviction. Here I shall quote a verse on the same theme, sent to me by an Occidental friend at Christmas:

God always gives a better thing
Than that He takes away,
Exceeding joy to-morrow
For tears we shed to-day,
Immeasurable treasure
For the gain we counted loss;
Yea, an hundredfold of blessing
For the bearing of the Cross.

—Beatrice Cleland

BULL SESSION

By F. A. M.

on swooncrooning a la frankie; looking back at 1943 songs...

—Premiere appearance of this column for 44—wherein your columnist will devote the next couple issues of B. S. to a review of things musical and jazzical in 43.

1943—song hits were routine with a few notable exceptions—not much doing in the record angle owing to AFM prexy James Petrillo's ban on discing since Sept. 1942 which was finally lifted last October—But, lots of band movies—and of course Frankie S.—

"OH-FRANKIE!!"

Needless to say swooncrooner Frank Sinatra's advent in the national limelight was the big news of last year. As the year began and White Christmas was finally giving way to songs such as There Are Such Things, Mr. S., formerly of Thomas Dorsey's and Harold James' orks, started those bobby socks screaming in a feature spot on the Lucky Strick Hit Poll.

Sinatra who has consistently led music trade magazine polls as the number one male singer in the country over such stalwarts as Jimmy Dorsey's Bob Eberly and the Groaner himself, Bingstein Crosby, became a household word—through some effective All or Nothing At All'ing and You'll Never Know'ing and put the word "swooncrooning" in our daily jargon.

His physical appearance—"as if he needed a square meal" says one writer—his remarkable mike technique and his bow ties and boyish smile (who cares if he's the father of two children)—all seemed to have helped—which goes to show something but I hate to say exactly what.

So now he is the STAR of the Hit Parade as the announcer pridefully shouts every Saturday night—he has another program all his own on Wednesdays—he has a movie contract and his first pic Higher and Higher is having terrific reception everywhere.

Reports from an American relocation center in California show that Nisei also are being affected by Swoonatra—in that bow ties are being revived a la you know who. And even up here in the wintry wilds of Canada—his recording of "Night and Day" can disturb the daily routine of an interior center with scores of impressionable females dashing madly toward the source with the shrill battlecry "That's Frankie!!" I oughta know—I still have some scars to show where I was trampled on in the rush—

HIT PARADE SURVEY

Here's looking over the song hit scoreboard—after the well-deserved reign of White Christmas came to an end finally in mid January with There Are Such Things taking over then followed a free-for-all with That Old Black Magic and I've Heard That Song Before punching mightily—Brazil which is now a standard in the books of most dance orks was holding its own.

Then came Bing Crosby's Moonlight Becomes You from the pic Road to Morocco—As Time Goes By from Casablanca got the Sinatra treatment a-plenty — Duke Ellington's Don't Get Around Much Anymore based on his Never No Lament was around.

You'd Be So Nice To Come Home To by Cole Porter was hummed—a Dinah Shore recording pushed it up—Taking A Chance On Love and Cabin In The Sky enjoyed a revival when that Broadway hit was screened with an all-coloured cast including delectable Lena Horne and the incomparable Duke of Ellington—

It Can't Be Wrong sighed Mr. S. and the bobby socks swooned [illegible] Praise the Lord, etc., was Comin' In On A Wing And A Prayer—Rosie was Rivetting—Dearly Beloved was the delightful product of a Johnny Mercer-Jerome Kern collaboration on the score of an Astaire-Hayworth pic—Murder He Says was being yelled out by Betty Huttons all over the place—along with "L. S.—M. F. T." was Swoonatra's suggestion Let's Get Lost . . mmmm—Rose Anne was being nice at Charing Cross—Louis Alter's beautiful Manhattan Serenade became a popular song-hit—In The Blue Of Evening with Frankie and his mike-swaying—All Or Nothing At All was revived and became another Sinatra standard—so was Bing Crosby's It's Always You From the Road to Zanzibar — nope, girls, Frankie didn't intro that song—

Some higher quality lyrics hit the parade toward the end of the year—like You'll Never Know from Alice Faye's Hello Frisco Hello—el Bingo's If You Please and that smooth Sunday Monday or Always from Dixie—Stormy Weather got a strong rebirth when a pic was made with that title starring Lena Horne and William Robinson of the tricky feet—Another oldie was For Me and My Gal from a musiflicker with Judy Garland and Gene Kelly—

Then good old Pistol Packing Mama broke on the national consciousness with a BANG—White Christmas (again) and I'll Be Home For Christmas, a smoothie specially with the Crosby treatment) hung around during the holiday season—My Heart Tells Me from a Betty Grable cinema hit first place and hogged there ever since—only competition are two [illegible] from the Broadway musical Oklahoma!—Oh What a Beautiful Morning and the [illegible] People Will Say We're In Love—and of course that Paper Doll that's gotta be [illegible] — [illegible] don't forget They're Either Too Young or Too Old from the Warner Bros. all-star hit Thank Your Lucky Stars—

Other comers at this present date—How Sweet You Are from the same Warner Bros. pic—For the First Time—My Shining Hour a beauty from the Astaire-Leslie opus The Sky's the Limit—Shoo Shoo baby, No Love, No Nothing—

Future possibilities are Star Eyes from the Jimmy Dorsey musical I Dood It with you know who, Skelton — Candlelight and Wine from a new Kay Kyser flicker—Blue Rain which you should hear Glenn Miller's recording of—tunes from Higher and Higher—Speak Low from the Broadway hit One Touch Of Venus—

So comes 30 for this turn and next week I'll go into Duke Ellington—Dick Haymes—righteous jazz—records—and movie bands—

"INTERNMENT"

(Continued from P. 2)

The other food was insufficient and poorly cooked, but the splendid gifts from the British branch of the International Red Cross helped wonderfully to make up for the lack, and gifts from Japanese friends, whenever they were allowed to bring them, did much to help provide a more satisfactory diet.

The guards were most kind and considerate, endeavoring to make camp life as comfortable as possible.

The chapel was allowed to be open all day (and even all night on two or three special occasions). The R.C. sisters—who were of twelve different orders—used it constantly, and had mass every day that the priest (a Japanese) was able to come. But we Protestants were privileged to have the use of the chapel for one hour every morning for our worship service, and from early in the spring, a Japanese clergyman of the [illegible] was permitted to hold communion service with us once a month. His beautiful spirit as he led us in that holy service emphasized again the bond of Christian fellowship, and the fact that in Christ there is no east nor west.

Tashme-ites Relocate To Montreal and Toronto

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

On the 28th of December, 10 Tashmeites left the Hope centre to seek employment in worthwhile jobs in either Toronto or Montreal. I am one of the contingent of three heading for Montreal while the remainder are all going into Toronto.

If space is available in your overtaxed paper I will appreciate your indicating the following to the general public. This I deeply appreciate for we left so suddenly we were unable to advise our many friends of our destinations.

The following left for Toronto and all urgent messages and correspondences can be written to them c-o Mr. G. E. Trueman, 174 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Frank Minoru Hatashita, Roy Hitoshi Shin, Yoshio Watanabe, Isamu Mitobe, Mikio Nakamura, Ken Hori, Noble Hori.

The three who went to Montreal can be contracted by writing in care of Mrs. M. T. O'Connell, 276 St. James St. West, Montreal, P.Q.

They are Hiroshi Okuda, Aki Nishimoto, and Takeru Furuya.

Here's hoping for your continued success, I trust you and your staff welcomed in a very happy New Year.

HIROSHI OKUDA.

THANKS . . .

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges generous donations from No. 2 Camp, Princeton, B.C., Mr. J. Wani of Greenwood, B.C., Mr. Shizuo Shinya of Sandon, B.C., on the occasion of his marriage, Mr. Saichi Tamai of Rogers, B.C., Mr. Kita of West Summerland, B.C., and Mr. Nisuke Nakamoto of Hamilton, Ont.

Presentation Day Climaxes Lemon Creek School Term

By John Tokiwa

On behalf of the Lemon Creek School, I wish to extend our sincerest best wishes through the New Canadian to each and every eader for a bright and prosperous New Year.

1944 will see many changes in the schools, but let us hope that we will be able to plough through any hardships, joys and disappointments to to make this New Year a successful one. While the people look forward to an encouraging year, let's turn back a few weeks and return to unforgetable 1943 and review the last events of the past year at Lemon Creek School.

On December 22, the last day of school an Awards Day Assembly was held for students from Grade 4 - 8. An assortment of plays and carol singing had just finished and now the presentation of the awards was about to begin. Silence fell in the assembly hall as Miss Uchida addressed the students before making the presentations. Awards were given for Scholarship, Citizenship, Participation, and Sports, and students winning three out of the possible four would receive the school crest.

Twenty-six proud students from grades 4 to 8 received participation badges, while eleven pupils received the harder-to-get citizenship award. Scholarship badges were presented to the following leaders of the grades: Grade 4, Mamoru Watanabe; Gr. 5, Yuriko Watari; Gr. 6, Sumiko Tanabe; Gr. 7, Michiko Tanizawa, Ryusuke Shibata; Gr. 8, Michiko Ishii, Kunio Suyama. Students receiving two out of the possible 4 badges were Kunio Suyama, Manabu Doi, Noboru Matsuba, and John Tokiwa, all Grade 8 students. No sports awards were made.

Although the majority of the students did not receive a badge, there was eagerness in their eyes to try harder next term to win at least one award when the next Presentation Day takes place. But each student, one and all, was delighted to think that school was over for the year and a fresh start would be made in 1944.

Kaslo Klippings

KASLO, B. C.—A head start into the Leap Year has been planned by Kaslo kuties with the sponsoring of a co-ed hop at the Drill Hall, tonight Jan. 22. Free refreshments (dark promises of unique specialities) and a varied programme including the introduction of the Conga to this settlement is promised by the "Evacuettes" on the posters on the local bulletin boards.

Another coed stipulation is that ladies will be charged twenty-five cents while the charge for gentlemen is only twenty.

* * *

It was "Hi, folks!" from a new baby girl at the Mr. and Mrs. Fujimotos early Sunday morning, Jan. 16 as they welcomed a new addition to their family.

Tap dancing and a jitterbugging routine were Nisei contributions to the annual dance sponsored by the local chapter of the Red Cross at the Drill Hall, last night, Jan. 21. Several Nisei couples attended the gala affair that was livened by the activities of a four-piece orchestra. The Kaslo girls taking part in the "floor show" were Takiko Suzuki, Yoshiko Matsugu and Amy Takeda in the tap number, and Sue Matsugu, Molly Taira, Kimi Takeda and Tsune Kosaka in the "hep cat" act.

* * *

The Kootenay Lake School Christmas Concert held last month at the Drill Hall made a net profit of $48.50, it was reported by the local P. T. A. It was decided to use the funds for obtaining equipment for the school clubs and other activities.

Miss Asako Sakata of Popoff reports the loss of a black suitcase during a trip from Nakusp to Slocan on Dec. 19. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the missing article is asked to get in touch with her at Popoff, Slocan, B. C.

Orange Blossoms... and such stuff

SHINYA - TAKAMATSU

Wedding bells tolled merrily as Miss Fukuko Takamatsu of Slocan was wedded to Mr. Shizuo Shinya, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Shinsuke Shinya of Sandon at Sandon on Jan. 8. Rev. K. Tsuji was in charge of the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Yuji Shimazaki and Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Honma were baishakunins for the happy occasion.

The couple left Sandon recently to make their home in Montreal.

KAWASAKI - KONDO

The scent of orange blossoms caressed the air when Miss Shizue Kondo of Popoff became the bride of Mr. Ryota Kawasaki on Jan. 8. Rev. K. Tsuji officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Mohachi Kawasaki and Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Motomura. A reception was held after the ceremony for relatives and friends in the Popoff Second Street Hall.

ISHII - TAKAMATSU

Slocan was the scene, the date Jan. 6, when Chiyoko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sadakichi Takamatsu of Slocan, was joined in marriage to Mr. Kohachiro Ishii of Rogers, B. C., son of Mrs. Ito Ishii of Greenwood. The service was in the charge of Rev. K. Tsuji.

* * *

A NEW TORONTO BELLE ! !

Mr. and Mrs. George Ogaki (nee Kay Uyeno) would like to announce the arrival of a baby girl, Carol Hatsumi, at the Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto on Dec. 18, 1943.

Flu Ban Lifted; Sandon Goes Back To Normalcy

SANDON, B. C.—With the passing of the influenza epidemic from this center, the ban on public gatherings has been finally lifted. The lifting of the ban immediately saw a recurrence of community activities as both the local public and high schools opened on Jan. 10. The local committee presented a Japanese movie which played to capacity audiences.

The high school concert which was postponed because of the flu is to be presented at the end of this month.

About fifteen men had been in Sandon on holidays from jobs in other parts of B. C. during the Christmas season and at the turn of the year five of them returned back to Monte Lake while the rest headed east to new jobs.

Another relocee was Toshiko Nakashiba, formerly of Vancouver.

Mr. Yaichi Nakatsu and family have moved to Monte Lake. Mr. Yutaro Omoto and family have moved to Tashme.

The Sandon committee wishes to acknowledge a donation of $10 from Mr. Masajiro Takahashi of Alberta in appreciation of the committee's work in arranging for his wife's funeral in Sandon recently.

A gift of 45 barrels of shoyu, one barrel of miso and 4 cases of Japanese tea has been received from the Japanese Red Cross through International Red Cross facilities. The goods were divided among the 750 residents of Sandon and a wire of thanks sent to the Japanese Red Cross.

Princeton Men Celebrate New Year

No. 1 Camp, PRINCETON, B. C.—Mitsuo Yokome was again named to head the camp committee as chairman in the regular election held Jan. 2 at this camp, reports the camp correspondent.

Christmas was celebrated in the same fashion as last year with turkey and all the trimmings in a menu that would satisfy the most jaded appetites. This was due to the prodigious efforts of the willing and able cooking staff. After the sumptuous dinner the mess hall atmosphere was brightened with mellow song and dance (Japanese style, of course) and other impromptu acts to while away a pleasant holiday.

This winter the weather has been mild as compared to the last one and so far the lowest recorded temperature has been ten above in the daytime. The usual daytime temperature has the mercury hovering around twenty and thiry to prove ideal working conditions for the winter season.

A general meeting was called on Jan. 2 and with chairman Yokome in charge report were given on the petition sent to the Banff office of the Department of Mines and Resources about wage increases and bonuses.

A letter of thanks from the chief cook (white) of the camp for the gift and the visits of the men during his sickness was read to the assemblage.

Those desiring to apply for repatriation were advised that the Spanish consul was willing to take applications at the present time.

After discussion of several problems an election was held with the following results:

Mitsuo Yokome, chairman; Takazo Yasumatsu, secretary; Hisao Shimizu, Totaro Fujino, Shiro Teramura, Katsumi Kawasaki, Sei Nagami, Tetsutaro Kawai, Jitsutaro Teramura, Tomekichi Kitagawa, Tatsugoro Ikeda, Jiichiro Morishita as committee members.

Chairman Yokome asked to be allowed to resign because he was planning to leave for the east in the spring but the camp prevailed upon him to stay in his present capacity until the time of his departure.

* * *

Friday Creek, No. 5 Camp, PRINCETON, B. C.—Production of "misoka soba" (New Year's Eve noodles—a traditional Japanese dish) by the cooking staff filled this camp with the Ney Year spirit on the last day of the old year.

Supper on New Year's found "sushi" "sashimi" etc., decorating the messhall tables to the delight of the men. After a delicious repast a party under the m.c.-ship of Y. Naruishi kept the men in appropriate good humour with voluntary bits of song, laughs and acts.

A general meeting was held on Jan. 2 with chairman Sugaya in the chair. Reports were given by committee members and discussion followed. A speech of thanks to the effort of Mr. Sugaya toward the welfare of the men in camp was given.

Results of the committee elections were:

Yoshiharu Sugaya, chairman, Yoshiro Naruishi, Tadashi Kawaguchi, counsellors.

An executive meeting was held immediately afterwards and appointed Shosaku Hayashi as camp treasurer and sport convenor and Kiyosada Fujii as New Canadian correspondent.

"Manpower"

(Continued from Page 1)

evacuees from the Pacific Coast in this respect relocees are fortunate since their needs are likely to receive the particular consideration their special cicumstances require.

Despite layoffs which have already taken place in eastern centres, this organization is still finding placements for late arrivals from Tashme only recently.

Fortunately the demand for workers in many occupations—especially those drained by compulsory transfers—is still high. But as wartime controls are relaxed and manpower tends to flow back in the opposite direction, even these occupational outlets are likely to be restricted.

This raises the point that the ensuing six months may well give a preview of what is in store for relocees in the immediate post-war period when wartime production comes to a stop and the rehabilitation of the armed forces presents itself as a major national problem.

Certainly the need for Nisei to make themselves valuable to their employers, and to establish themselves as desirable employees is being more vividly realized.

That need, it is hoped, will help to prevent an undue turnover in employment among the Nisei as well as to reduce the amount of absenteeism. Both these factors have been the cause of considerable concern among those interested in the relocation problem.

On the other hand, the degree of security enjoyed by the second generation workers even in the face of a slackening manpower demand or even of unemployment, will have a far-reaching effect on the attitude of people still living in the British Columbia "ghost towns."

If, for instance, the average, competent Nisei are able to hold on to their jobs even though there may be competition for them, the result will be a rising confidence in the prospects and success of relocation. The opposite result will follow an opposite development.

EASTERN POSITIONS

DO YOU WANT TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY FREE ? ? ? ?

● McMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, Ont., where four or five Japanese Canadians are now employed has submitted an application for one more girl to do house work.

Wages from forty to fifty dollars per month.

Eight hour day. Living accommodation is provided.

Any woman who accepts this employment will be eligible to take night work in the regular University classes and arrangements can be made for free tuition.

● DR. F. W. JACKSON, 245 Kingston Rd., WINNIPEG, Man., who recently visited the Interior towns as the Chairman of the Royal Commission, now offers employment to a Japanese girl who has had nursing experience.

She would be employed in his home at 245 Kingston Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and her duties would be to care for Dr. Jackson's mother.

Salary is $50.00 a month including room and board.

● MR. JOHN UMEHARA, R.R. No. 3, KING, Ontario wishes to employ one family for farm work.

Fifty dollars to Sixty dollars per month.

Mr. Umehara wants a man who is capable of taking charge of the farm and prefers one who will eventually be willing to buy the farm from him.

"Gripsholm"

(Continued from P. 1)

Portuguese East India. We are to reach the exchange port Oct. 15, where the Gripsholm will stay for six days in which time the two groups will be exchanged. Then we will set sail for Japan on Oct. 22, arriving in Yokohama on Nov. 13.

Since this voyage is so long there were those who worried about the health of some of our elderly passengers, but luckily so far we have got by with [illegible].

It has been said that the weather at the [illegible] time is the best to travel [illegible] between New York and Rio when we were passing near the equator there were some three days of dry hot weather but most of the passengers were able to sleep below with only a slight loss of comfort. From Rio to Montevideo to Port Elizabeth the weather changed gradually to cold, so that there were some people who were making winter preparations in their clothing but after Port Elizabeth it has become summer again. Up to now we have not had one case of sickness aboard. Concerts and other recreational activities help to relieve the boredom to some extent.

One idea that proved very successful was to have representatives from each country's group tell the others about their countries. Canada's story was told by Chiyokichi Ariga and received a very enthusiastic reception.

It is amazing to note how two different people can look so alike in their physical characteristics. On board the ship there are two men who closely resemble two well-known Canadian [illegible], Mr. Zenichi Kinoshita and [illegible] Noguchi of Slocan.

[illegible] after leaving New York a member of the Canadian group told [illegible] that he had seen Mr. Kino[illegible] on deck. Thinking that such a thing was impossible we looked at the person that was pointed out to us. Indeed he was nearly Mr. Kinoshita's double, from facial features, physical characteristics and posture.

Later on inquiring about this individual we found that he, Noda by name, was also in the bank business as Mr. Kinoshita was. He had been the Hawaiian branch manager of the Sumitomo Bank. If it were not enough that the appearances of the men were similar their professions are also the same. This situation was a topic of conversation in the Canadian group for some time.

The double for Mr. Noguchi is the Chilean Minister, Mr. Yamagata, and here again the resemblance is striking. From that time on, the members of our group referred to the doings and sayings of these gentlemen with "Mr. Kinoshita was doing such-and-such yesterday", or "Mr. Noguchi was saying this today."

As I write this letter the ship is sailing northward up of the [illegible] sea. Our clothing has changed from winter to summer again. It is expected that we will be saying hot, hot from now on.

The deadline for the mail is now, Oct. [illegible], and it looks as if this will be the last communication that I can make to you for some time. Today is the forty-second day on board for us and it has been a lengthy shipboard life for us all. Going from port to port broke up the monotony for a while but right now all we can see is water, water, water. All there is to see is the vast, broad ocean.

To all of you I wish to extend my sincere wishes for the best of health and luck. (On board the M.S. Gripsholm at sea, Oct. 10, 1943—K. Tsuji.)

CLEARANCE SALE

We offer the following Japanese Drugs and Toilet Goods to clear at greatly reduced prices. All orders will receive our usual prompt attention. Please state your order clearly.

下記の日本薬品と化粧品を安売りしてゐます

ハシ 百本一包七十五仙

Chopsticks in packages of 100 prs. .75c per pkg. Postage paid.

化粧品 ニッポン薬品

JAPANESE DRUGS

	Reg.	To Clear
Jikkosan	.50c	.39c
Neo Neogie Vitamin Tonic	1.20	.79
Daigaku Eye Lotion	.20	.15
Beltsugan	.50	.39
Beltsugan	1.00	.69
Beltsurai	3.00	1.95
Beltsugan	5.00	2.95
Norshin	.50	.29
Pompholin	.35	.25
Durikono	.85	.59

TOILET GOODS

	Reg.	To Clear
Utena Face Powder	.25	.19
Utena Face Powder	.50	.39
Utena Vanishing Cream	.25	.19
Utena Vanishing Cream	.60	.39
Ontoge Bath Salts	.35	.25
Ontone Bath Salts	.65	.45
Papenolagne Skin Lotion	.35	.35
Kanol Insect Powder	.25	.15

Shipping charges will be paid by us on above goods

We also have a few sacks of Soya Beans and Rice Bran to clear, at the following prices, F. O. B. Vancouver.

Soya Beans per 100 lb. Sack $6.95

Rice Bran per 100 lb. Sack $1.49

Freight and Charges extra.

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大 豆(百斤袋)六弗九五仙

米ヌカ(百斤袋)一弗四九仙

[illegible]

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.

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